

BA-1846

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Scott-Andrew House (preferred)

and/or common Garrison House

2. Location

street & number 701 Luthardt Road n/a not for publication

city, town Essex X vicinity of congressional district Second

state Maryland code 24 county Baltimore code 005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u>X</u> district	<u>public</u>	<u>X</u> occupied	<u>agriculture</u>
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	<u>unoccupied</u>	<u>commercial</u>
<u>structure</u>	<u>both</u>	<u>work in progress</u>	<u>educational</u>
<u>site</u>	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u>entertainment</u>
<u>object</u>	<u>in process</u>	<u>X</u> yes: restricted	<u>government</u>
	<u>being considered</u>	<u>yes: unrestricted</u>	<u>industrial</u>
	<u>X</u> not applicable	<u>no</u>	<u>military</u>
			<u>museum</u>
			<u>park</u>
			<u>X</u> private residence
			<u>religious</u>
			<u>scientific</u>
			<u>transportation</u>
			<u>other:</u>

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. David W. (Cecille S.) Garrison

street & number 701 Luthardt Road (Box 490, Route 12)

city, town Baltimore n/a vicinity of state Maryland 21220

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courts Building

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue

city, town Towson state Maryland 21204

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory

has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date 1981

federal X state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

BA-1846

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date n/a

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources**Contributing**

1
0
0
0
1

Noncontributing

1 buildings
0 sites
0 structures
0 objects
1 Total

Number of previously listed
National Register properties
included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions
and uses: residential

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Scott-Andrew House is a 1½ story gambrel-roofed frame dwelling which measures 43' by 20' 8", located on Seneca Creek near Essex in eastern Baltimore County, Maryland. Constructed between 1725 and 1744 for tobacco planter Daniel Scott, the house is typical of the modest dwellings that characterized the tobacco plantations of Tidewater Maryland in the first half of the 18th century. It stands on a stone basement, facing south toward the creek, and is three bays wide by one room deep; brick interior chimneys rise from each end. The house is sheathed in novelty siding, with asphalt covering the roof; the back of the west chimney is exposed. A modern enclosed porch spans the south facade. The interior was originally laid out in a hall-parlor plan; this has since been altered by the insertion of a bathroom and small den on either side of a narrow corridor between the two principal rooms. The west room retains a paneled fireplace wall with a glazed cabinet and closet; the east room features a fireplace wall finished in vertical boards. Each of these rooms has a steep enclosed stair next to the fireplace, affording access to the upper story which is partitioned into three interconnecting rooms. The house retains considerable integrity of form, materials, and workmanship.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

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Scott-Andrew House

Continuation sheet Baltimore County, Maryland Item number

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Scott-Andrew House is a 1½ story gambrel-roofed frame dwelling constructed in the second quarter of the 18th century, located on a tributary of Seneca Creek in eastern Baltimore County, Maryland. The house measures 43' by 20'8", and is three bays wide by one room deep; a modern enclosed porch spans the principal facade, which faces south, oriented to the water. Within the porch, the fenestration appears altered, and currently consists of a central entrance flanked by 9/6 sash. The west end of the porch is partitioned to create a small storage room. Three evenly-spaced dormers light the upper story.

Fenestration of the north (land-side) elevation has been altered on the first story to provide an entrance to the kitchen in the east bay, with a double-hung window adjacent to the door on the left; the remaining bays hold windows. Windows are modern replacement sash, with thermal glass and plastic muntins to simulate 6/6 panes. Three evenly-spaced dormers light the upper story.

Brick interior end chimneys rise from the roof ridge; the back of the west chimney is exposed. The building is clad in novelty siding, and rests on a stone foundation. The roof has recently been sheathed in asphalt, replacing an earlier covering of wood shingles.

The building originally had a hall-parlor plan, which has been altered by the insertion of a bathroom and den on either side of a narrow corridor between the two principal rooms. The west room, or parlor, retains a paneled fireplace surround and a molded mantel shelf above a plain frieze; the paneling flanking the fireplace incorporates a glazed cabinet on the left and a closet with a raised-panel door on the right; to the right of the closet is a steep stair enclosed behind a raised-panel door. The east room - remodeled as a modern kitchen - also has a closet and enclosed stair to the left of its (filled-in) fireplace; these have simple vertical-board doors, flush with the wall finish of vertical boards.

The upper story is divided into three interconnected rooms, completely finished with modern materials. A removable panel in the west room gives access to the roof framing, consisting of common rafters half-lapped and pegged at the ridge.

Also on the property is a frame stable which is not contemporaneous with the house, and which does not contribute to the significance of the resource.

8. Significance

BA-1846

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Level of Significance for Evaluation: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Scott-Andrew House is significant for its architecture, as the only surviving example in Baltimore County of the type of dwelling which characterized the County's waterside tobacco plantations of the 18th century. Despite alterations, the distinctive characteristics of this dwelling remain intact, including its frame construction and gambrel-roof form, and its original hall-parlor floor plan is clearly inferred. The house retains significant interior ornament and fabric, including a notable paneled fireplace wall with built-in cupboards in the west room, and vertical-board doors and wall finish in the east room. Both rooms also retain steep enclosed stairs. This modest dwelling is typical of the houses of tobacco planters in Tidewater Maryland in the first half of the 18th century. Daniel Scott, for whom the house is believed to have been constructed between 1725 and 1744, held 720 acres of land on Seneca Creek. Tobacco was the most important agricultural crop in Baltimore County during the colonial period; its bulk and difficulty of transportation made water access highly desirable in locating a plantation. The Scott-Andrew House is a unique survivor of the initial settlement period when most of the population of Baltimore County was concentrated near the tidal rivers in the eastern part of the county. With the sole exception of the Scott-Andrew House, the original houses on the necks of land between the rivers have been replaced by larger 18th and 19th century structures or have vanished in the wake of 19th and 20th century industrial, commercial, and residential development.

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Continuation sheet Scott-Andrew House
Baltimore County, Maryland Item number

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The tract on which the house stands is Scott's Improvement, resurveyed as 720 acres for Daniel Scott, Gentleman, of Baltimore County in 1725. These properties had been owned before by John Chadwell and Godfrey Harrison. The old tracts bounded on Saltpetre Creek and Sendcore (Seneca) Creek. The surveyor made no mention of existing structures left behind by previous owners (for which the new owner would have to pay the Lord Proprietor's Land Office).¹

Daniel Scott can be found in the 1737 Middle River Hundred tax list, responsible for a "Quarter" and for two slaves and a person named Francis Watkins, presumably a white servant.² At that period, houses were not assessed individually.

Scott made his will on March 13, 1744/45 and left "unto my loving wife Elizabeth Scott my now dwelling plantation and the land thereunto belonging, that is to say Scott's Improvement Enlarged...she making no waste of soil or destruction thereon...after her decease to son Daniel Scott...."³

In 1747, Daniel Scott, the elder son of the first owner, described in the deed as a "planter," sold some of Scott's Improvement to William Andrew, also a resident of Baltimore County. The deed mentioned Middle River Neck and a "gutt" of Saltpetre Creek.⁴

William Andrew (sometimes spelled Andrews) can be found in various tax lists, owning 19 slaves in 1773 and 34 in 1783.⁵ In 1783, his heirs owned 36 head of horses and 52 of black cattle. Scott's Improvement was the first of his 22 tracts, 720 acres of a total estate of 3,717 acres. Yet, the improvements were valued at a modest £150.⁶

A bill of complaint filed by Andrew's heirs charged he had left his wife in order to cohabit in another dwelling with a housekeeper whom he later married. The dissatisfied heirs charged unsuccessfully that Andrew had left a revised will or codicil that had been destroyed. The will that was probated in 1784 left Scott's Improvement and other tracts on Carroll Island to his daughter (by his second wife), Elizabeth Durbin William Andrew and to Mary Andrew Tynchfield.⁷

Elizabeth Andrew married Dr. John Simpson, and the doctor is found in the index of the 1798 tax list as owner of 1,189 acres, eight tenant houses, and eight dwellings, ranging in assessment from \$15 to \$40 each.⁸

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

In 1801, Dr. Simpson, who had moved to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, sold Scott's Improvement and its adjoining tracts near Muddy Gut to Alexander Furnival.⁹

Furnival (1753-1807) was quite a personage: a Captain in the Revolution, a member of the Library Company of Baltimore, a member of the Cincinnati, a Baltimore Town merchant, an investor in the New Bremen Glass Works, and post-master of Baltimore in 1792. His daughter married J.F.M. Amelung, a Baltimore glass manufacturer.¹⁰

Furnival had lost control of the property through bankruptcy in 1803; Scott's Improvement was sold at public auction on September 8 of that year, and it took Furnival four years to get it back.¹¹ Unfortunately, no auction ad can be found in surviving newspapers. About two months before his death, Furnival sold Scott's Improvement to James Zwisler.¹²

Zwisler was a leather manufacturer, and a decade before had advertised his tanning business, stating, "one of the company has at great expense, acquired the art of dying leather, as practiced in Turkey."¹³

Zwisler sold in 1810 to Justus Hoppe, and Hoppe sold in 1819 to Lewis W. H. Giese.¹⁴ When Giese was sued for default of mortgage in 1827, the first description of the property can be found in the trustee's advertisement of:

...two valuable farms situated in Middle River Neck in Baltimore County...the soil is kind and a large portion of it natural meadow...There is on the land a tolerable dwelling house (somewhat out of repair) with a well of good water at the door, and two stables - the fencing is pretty good, and there are also several good springs of water. This farm ranks among the best in the neck....¹⁵

The Havre de Grace Bank, as holder of the mortgage, bought the property, and in late 1829 sold 272 acres on "Sureker Creek" to Robert Oliver.¹⁶ Oliver was a merchant prince of Baltimore City and a director of the B.&O. Railroad. He owned a vast expanse on the Gunpowder estuary at Harewood (now Oliver Beach), where he had established a private deer park, and built a Federal style country seat.¹⁷ Following his death in 1836, the property passed to Robert C. Galloway, Senior, and to Galloway's daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Tolly Kinghorn.¹⁸ Mrs. Kinghorn's house was shown at this spot on the first accurate map of the county, that of 1850 by J. C. Sidney, Civil Engineer.¹⁹

Theodore T. Gibbons bought the property in April 1851, and in October 1852 sold it to Thomas and Stephen A. Wilkinson (whose heirs still own the property in 1984).²⁰ The 1877 atlas plate shows Stephen Wilkinson as owner.²¹

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Baltimore County, Maryland Item number 8

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Gradually, the large property dwindled and beach front lots were developed as Seneca Park in 1925.²² Some of the farm was divided by the heirs in 1925, split along either side of what is now called Luthardt Road.²³ The Charles P. Crane power plant project took some of the Garrison farm for its railroad spur in 1959.²⁴

Footnotes

- ¹ Patents, Liber PL No. 6, f. 182, Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD, (hereafter cited as H.R.).
- ² Baltimore County Tax List, 1737, Middle River Hundred, typescript copy, Wilkins File, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore (hereafter cited as MHS), 5:20.
- ³ Baltimore County Wills, Liber 24:81, H.R.
- ⁴ B.C. Deeds, TB No. E. F. 534. Confirmatory deed of 1751 in TR No. D, f. 235, H.R.
- ⁵ B.C. Tax List, 1773, Middle River Lower Hundred, Wilkins File, MHS, 4:29.
- ⁶ B.C. Tax List, 1783, Middle River Lower Hundred, HR. also available in photostatic facsimile edition.
- ⁷ Baltimore County Petitions, Box 1, Item 6, Mary Andrews et al. versus William Andrews, 1775, H.R.
- ⁸ B.C. Tax List, 1798, Index Pages, Office of Planning and Zoning, also at MHS, H.R.
- ⁹ Baltimore City Deeds, WG 70:95.
- ¹⁰ Diehlman File at MHS. Also, Annapolis Maryland Gazette, July 20, 1790. Baltimore American, September 17, 1807. Also, Maryland Historical Magazine, 12:310, 40:111, 41:334, and 43:175.
- ¹¹ Baltimore City Deeds, WG 95:537.
- ¹² Baltimore City Deeds, WG 95:380.
- ¹³ Baltimore Maryland Journal, December 11, 1792.
- ¹⁴ Baltimore City Deeds, WG 107:488 and WG 154:263.
- ¹⁵ Baltimore American, October 20, 1828. Also, Chancery Records, Liber B134:795-804, H.R.
- ¹⁶ Baltimore City Deeds, WG 202:105, 226.
- ¹⁷ Baltimore County Advocate, May 27, 1854, adv. for deer park. American Turf and Sporting Register, 2 (April 1830): 105, 130. Maryland Historical Magazine, 53 (September 1953):245.

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Scott-Andrew Farm

Continuation sheet Baltimore County, Maryland Item number 8 and 10

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Footnotes (continued)

- ¹⁸ Baltimore City Deeds, TK 290:535.
- ¹⁹ J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne, "Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys," James M. Stephens, Publisher, Baltimore, 1850.
- ²⁰ Baltimore City Deeds, AWB 456:109, and Baltimore County Deeds, HMF 3:182.
- ²¹ G. M. Hopkins, Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland, Philadelphia, 1877.
- ²² Baltimore County Plat Books, WPC 7:188 (1925), and WPC 8:6, 45 (1926).
- ²³ Baltimore County Deeds, WPC 610:354. Interview with Mrs David W. Garrison, March 3, 1981.
- ²⁴ Interview, March 3, 1981. B.C. Deeds, 3608:218.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Boundaries are depicted on the attached map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property, approximately 5 acres, encompasses the house within its immediate landscaped setting. Boundaries were drawn to exclude non-contributing open space to the north, east, and south, and a modern residential subdivision across Luthardt Road on the west. The historic orientation of the house to Seneca Creek on the south has been compromised by the development of a modern residential subdivision, Seneca Park Beach, on the waterfront.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Baltimore County Deeds, Wills, Equity and Chancery Court Records.

Baltimore American, October 20, 1828, adv.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 5 acresQuadrangle name Middle River, MarylandQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	John W. McGrain, Sites Surveyor		
organization	Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning	date	April 2, 1981; revised 1984
street & number	401 Bosley Avenue	telephone	494-3495
city or town	Towson	state	Maryland 21204

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

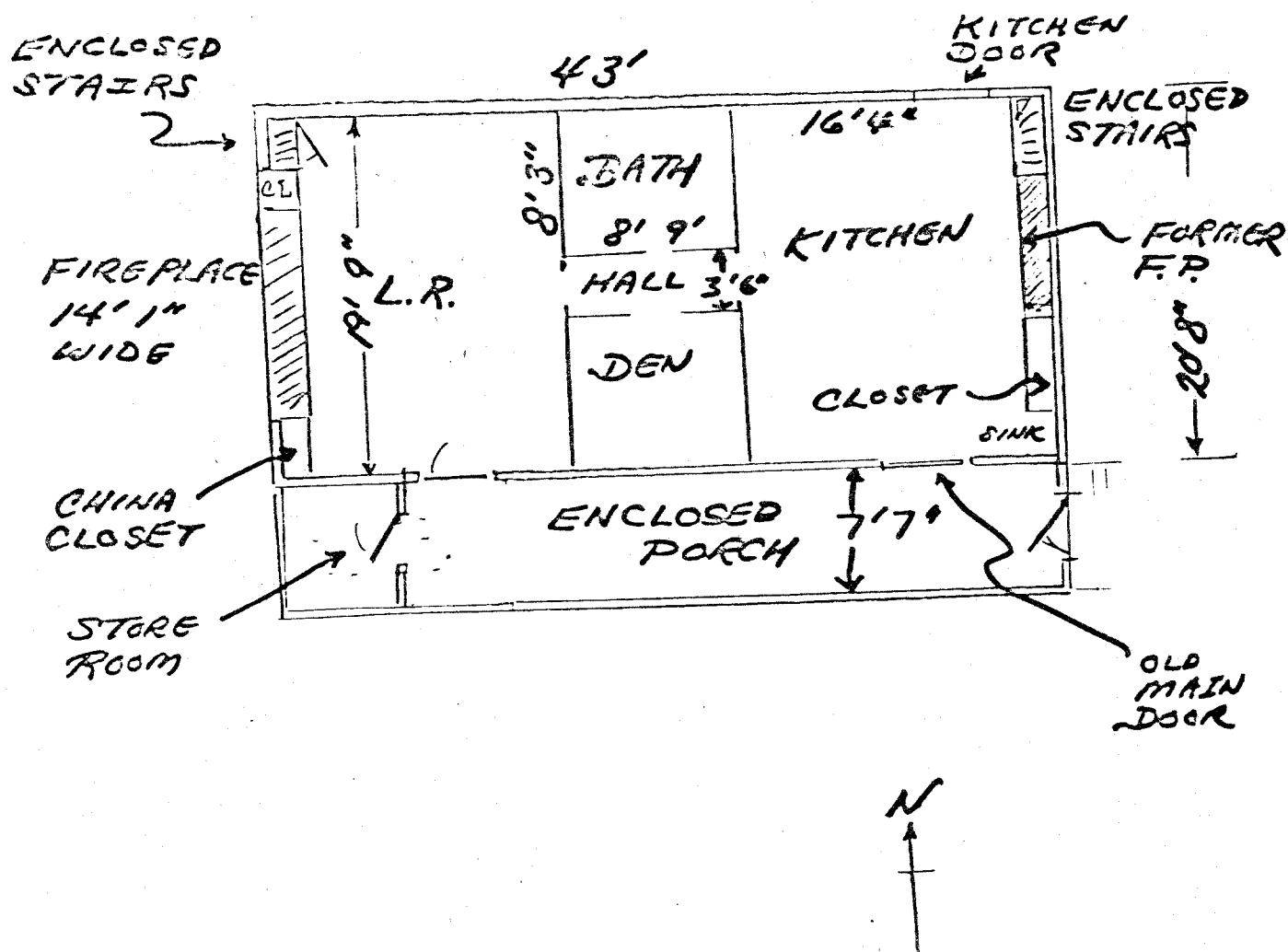
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title	STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER	date
For HCRS use only		
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register		
		date
Keeper of the National Register		
Attest:		date
Chief of Registration		



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE
(GARRISON HOUSE)

BA 1847

FLOOR PLAN





BA 1846

SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA 1846
 Portion of U.S.G.S. 7-5-Minute
 Quad, MIDDLE RIVER, Maryland

BA 1846

CAPSULE

SCOTT-ANDREW-GARRISON HOUSE

BENGIES-CARROLL ISLAND

PRIVATE

The present Garrison House is probably Baltimore County's only surviving waterside cottage from the 18th Century era of tobacco culture. It resembles some compact 1½-story "plantation houses" found on the Eastern Shore and in Southern Maryland. Most of the County's initial settlers lived near the tidal rivers and shipped produce, particularly barreled tobacco, from their own wharves. Everywhere else in this county, the original houses on the necks of land between the rivers were replaced by larger structures, by country houses of the Victorian era, and by the expansion of industry, shopping centers, tract housing, and apartments. The 18th Century characteristics of this house are quite apparent. Its documentation is fairly sound, although the 1798 tax list for the eastern part of the county has been lost, except for its index pages. A number of important persons have owned this property, but its architectural qualities and its sheer survival are the basis of its true significance.

The tract on which the house stands is Scotts Improvement, resurveyed as 720 acres for Daniel Scott, Gentleman, of Baltimore County in 1725. Scott made his will on March 13, 1744/45 and left "unto my loving wife Elizabeth Scott my now dwelling plantation and the land thereunto belonging, that is to say Scott's Improvement Enlarged ... she making no waste of soil or destruction thereon. ..." Thus, the house can be bracketed between 1725 and 1743.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE

AND/OR COMMON

GARRISON HOUSE

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

701 Luthardt Road

CITY, TOWN

Bengies-Essex

☒ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2nd

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Baltimore County

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mrs. David W. (Cecille S.) Garrison

Telephone #: 335-4504

STREET & NUMBER

701 Luthardt Road (Box 490, Route 12)

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

☐ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21220

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

County Courts Building

Liber #: WPC 610

Folio #: 354

STREET & NUMBER

401 Bosley Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

Maryland 21204

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

SCOTT-ANDREW-GARRISON HOUSE

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED *	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED	(porch enclosed)	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Scott-Andrew house is a 1½-story frame and clap-board, gambrel-roofed structure with twin inside end-chimneys, and a broad fireplace at each end. Overall dimensions are 43 feet in width with a depth of 20 feet, 8 inches in the main block and an additional depth of 7 feet, 7 inches on the full-width porch. Style is colonial, typical of the tidewater regions in the first phase of settlement after the building of merely temporary shelters.

Older photos show that the house had a full-width porch with its deck only slightly above grade; originally, the shed roofing over the porch was supported by six square posts.

The house is three bays wide on each side, with three shallow dormers on each side. The waterside, porch, or south facade, has no windows visible at first-story level, and the porch enclosure is formed in part with rows of fixed windows of contemporary design, each with four lights, the rectangular panes set one above the other.

The inland or north facade is four bays wide at first-story level, with three double-hung sash windows and a paneled door. Recent repairs have replaced the 6-over-6 windows with 1-over-1 thermal sandwich glass decorated with a white plastic grid to resemble mullions and muntins of 6-over-6 format.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

(continued)

CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 1, ITEM 7, PAGE 2 SCOTT-ANDREW-GARRISON
HOUSE

The ends of the house were originally blank, but recent repairs added two metal louvered vents to each gable. The enclosed porch is windowless on the west end but provides the main door and one sash window on the east end.

The west end of the house is covered with clapboarding except for a large rectangle where the rear of the parlor (or "great room") fireplace is exposed as a wall of bricks laid in common bond—a feature found on the house "Wright's Chance" at Centreville, Queen Anne's County. (1)

The house until recent repairs had wooden shake shingling on both gambrel roof and porch roof surfaces. The foundation is stone. There is no cellar.

Inside, there is a center corridor floor plan—along the long axis, with full-width rooms at each end, the two rooms that were built with fireplaces, i.e., the kitchen and parlor. Each fireplace was flanked by a steep, enclosed stairway, the stair door flush with the fronts of the fireplaces. Ascent by these shallow stairs is almost vertical—and vertiginous. The kitchen fireplace has been filled up, but the parlor one is intact, 14 feet, 1 inch wide, fitted with a plain but handsome mantel. The space to the left of the fireplace is filled in with a china closet. The arrangement of stairs and closet is similar to an example shown in H. C. Forman's 1956 book, the floor plan of Locust Grove, Talbot County. (2)

Most of the details on the first story are the result of improvements made in periods from the Victorian to the 1940s. There is a bathroom on one side of the narrow corridor and a

CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 2, ITEM 7, PAGE 3 SCOTT-ANDREW-GARRISON
HOUSE

den on the other. The living room opens into a small room at the west end of the enclosed porch.

At second-story level, there is a string of three interconnected bedrooms with trapezoidal wall-to-ceiling configuration. The inner walls are replacement materials, smooth sheetrock, wallpapered over. The atmosphere is entirely contemporary. The attic was not accessible until recent insulation work, when a trap door was installed in the ceiling. The access panel in the westernmost bedroom makes it possible to see primitive rafters above this practically useless crawl-space.

The grounds also contain a frame stable built with vertical board siding and small four-light windows; its roofing is rubberized material of recent vintage. At the far end of the property on the east side of Seneca Park Road is a family cemetery that has been avoided by plowing for decades, perhaps generations; large trees have grown up within the weed-covered area and some of the trees are in advanced old age and collapsing. There are no discernible stones in winter. This is not the cemetery of Wilkinson-Luthardt-Garrison family that has controlled the property since 1852.

NOTES:

1. Baltimore Sun, December 6, 1964.
2. Henry Chandlee Forman, Tidewater Maryland Architecture and Gardens. Bonanza Books, New York, 1956, p. 27 and p. 88.

8 SIGNIFICANCE**SCOTT-ANDREW-GARRISON HOUSE**

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1725-1743

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The present Garrison House is probably Baltimore County's only surviving waterside cottage from the 18th Century era of tobacco culture. It resembles some compact 1½-story "plantation houses" found on the eastern shore and in Southern Maryland. Most of the county's initial settlers lived near the tidal rivers and shipped produce, particularly barreled tobacco, from their own wharves. Everywhere else in this county, the original houses on the necks of land between the rivers were replaced by larger structures, by country houses of the Victorian era, and by the expansion of industry, shopping centers, tract housing, and apartments. The 18th Century characteristics of this house are quite apparent. Its documentation is fairly sound, although the 1798 tax list for the eastern part of the county has been lost, except for its index pages. A number of important persons have owned this property, but its architectural qualities and its sheer survival are the basis of its true significance.

The tract on which the house stands is Scotts Improvement, resurveyed as 720 acres for Daniel Scott, Gentleman,

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

(continued)

CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 1, ITEM 8, PAGE 2 SCOTT-ANDREW-GARRISON
HOUSE

of Baltimore County in 1725. These properties had been owned before by John Chadwell and Godfrey Harrison. The old tracts bounded on Saltpetre Creek and Sendcore Creek, as Seneca Creek was there spelled. The surveyor made no mention of existing structures left behind by previous owners (for which the new owner would have to pay the Lord Proprietor's Land Office).

(1)

Daniel Scott can be found in the 1737 Middle River Hundred tax list, responsible for a "Quarter" and for two slaves and a person named Francis Watkins, presumably a white servant. (2) At that primitive period, houses were too insignificant to assess individually.

Scott made his will on March 13, 1744/45 and left "unto my loving wife Elizabeth Scott my now dwelling plantation and the land thereunto belonging, that is to say Scott's Improvement Enlarged ... she making no waste of soil or destruction thereon ... after her decease to son Daniel Scott" (3)

Scott mentioned another tract called "Trust, my old quarter is contained on." Other Scott land was in what became Harford County along Bynum's Run.

In 1747, Daniel Scott, the elder son of the first owner, described in the deed as a "planter," sold some of Scotts Improvement to William Andrew, also a resident of Baltimore County. The deed mentioned Middle River Neck and a "gutt" of Saltpetre Creek. (4)

William Andrew (sometimes spelled with a final "s") can be found in various tax lists, owning 19 slaves in 1773 and 34 in

CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 2, ITEM 8, PAGE 3 SCOTT-ANDREW-GARRISON
HOUSE

1783. (5) In 1783, his heirs owned 36 head of horses and 52 of black cattle, the unpedigreed bovines of the colonial era. Scotts Improvement was the first of his 22 tracts, 720 acres of a total estate of 3,717 acres. Yet, the improvements were a modest \$ 150. (6)

A bill of complaint filed by the Andrew's heirs charged that he left his wife to cohabit in another dwelling with a housekeeper whom he later married. The dissatisfied heirs charged unsuccessfully that Andrew left a revised will or codicil that was destroyed. The will that was probated in 1784 left Scott's Improvement and other tracts on Carroll Island to his daughter (by the second wife), Elizabeth Durbin William Andrew and to Mary Andrew Tynchfield. (7)

Elizabeth Andrew married Dr. John Simpson, and the doctor is found in the index of the 1798 tax list as owner of 1,189 acres, eight tenant houses, and eight dwellings, ranging in assessment from \$15 to \$40 each. (8)

In 1801, Dr. Simpson, who had moved to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, sold Scotts Improvement and its adjoining tracts near Muddy Gut to Alexander Furnival. (9)

Furnival (1753-1807) was quite a personage, a Captain in the Revolution, a member of the Library Company of Baltimore, a member of the Cincinnati, a Baltimore Town merchant, an investor in the New Bremen Glass Works, and postmaster of Baltimore in 1792. His daughter married J.F.M. Amelung, a Baltimore glass manufacturer. (10)

CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 3, ITEM 8, PAGE 4 SCOTT-ANDREW-GARRISON
HOUSE

Furnival had lost control of the property through bankruptcy in 1803, and Scotts Improvement was sold at public auction on September 8 of that year and it took Furnival four years to get it back. (11) Unfortunately, no auction ad can be found in surviving newspapers of 1803—that volume of the American having perished and no ad to be found in the Federal Gazette. About two months before his death, Furnival sold Scotts Improvement to James Zwisler. (12)

Zwisler was a leather manufacturer, and a decade before had advertised his tanning business, stating, "one of the company has at great expense, acquired the art of dying leather, as practiced in Turkey." (13)

Zwisler sold in 1810 to Justus Hoppe, and Hoppe sold in 1819 to Lewis W. H. Giese. (14) When Giese was sued for default of mortgage in 1827, the first description of the property can be found in the trustee's advertisement of:

.... two valuable farms situated in Middle River Neck in Baltimore County the soil is kind and a large portion of it natural meadow There is on the land a tolerable dwelling house (somewhat out of repair) with a well of good water at the door, and two stables—the fencing is pretty good, and there are also several good springs of water. This farm ranks among the best in the neck. ... (15)

The Havre de Grace Bank as holder of the mortgage bought the property and in late 1829 sold 272 acres on "Sureker Creek" to Robert Oliver. (16) Oliver was a merchant prince of Baltimore City and a director of the B. & O. Railroad. He owned a vast expanse on the Gunpowder estuary at Harewood (now Oliver

CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 4, ITEM 8, PAGE 5 SCOTT-ANDREW-GARRISON
HOUSE

Beach), where he had established a private deer park—perhaps the only one in Maryland—and built a Federal style country seat. (17) Following his death in 1836, the property passed to Robert C. Galloway, Senior, and to Galloway's daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Tolly Kinghorn. (18) Mrs. Kinghorn's house was shown at this spot on the first accurate map of the county, that of 1850 by J. C. Sidney, Civil Engineer. (19)

Theodore T. Gibbons bought the property in April 1851 and in October 1852, sold to Thomas and Stephen A. Wilkinson, whose heirs still own the property in 1981. (20)

The 1877 atlas plate shows Stephen Wilkinson as owner. (21) Gradually, the large property dwindled and beach front lots were developed as Seneca Park in 1925. (22) Some of the farm was divided by the heirs in 1925, split along either side of what is now called Luthardt Road for one of the family. (23) The Charles P. Crane power plant project took some of the Garrison farm for its railroad spur in 1959. (24)

One of the antiquities stored for many years at Seneca Park was the four-wheeled Horse Car No. 25 from the Gay Street line, possibly the oldest vehicle surviving from Baltimore's public transport system. Mrs. Garrison donated the car to the Baltimore Street Car Museum in 1970 and it was refurbished for display.

(25)

CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 5, ITEM 8, PAGE 6 SCOTT-ANDREW-GARRISON
HOUSE

NOTES:

1. Patents, Liber PL No. 6, f. 182, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md., (hereafter cited as H.R.).
2. Baltimore County Tax List, 1737, Middle River Hundred, typescript copy, Wilkins File, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore (hereafter cited as MHS), 5:20.
3. Baltimore County Wills, Liber 24:81, H.R.
4. B.C. Deeds, TB No. E. f. 534. Confirmatory deed of 1751 in TR No. D, f. 235, H.R.
5. B.C. Tax List, 1773, Middle River Lower Hundred, Wilkins File, MHS, 4:29.
6. B.C. Tax List, 1783, Middle River Lower Hundred, HR, also available in photostatic facsimile edition.
7. Baltimore County Petitions, Box 1, Item 6, Mary Andrews et al. versus William Andrews, 1775, H.R.
8. B.C. Tax List, 1798, Index Pages, Office of Planning and Zoning, also at MHS, H.R.
9. Baltimore City Deeds, WG 70:95.
10. Diehlman File at MHS. Also, Annapolis Maryland Gazette, July 20, 1790. Baltimore American, September 17, 1807. Also, Maryland Historical Magazine, 12:310, 40:111, 41:334, and 43:175.
11. Baltimore City Deeds, WG 95:537.
12. Baltimore City Deeds, WG 95:380.
13. Baltimore Maryland Journal, December 11, 1792.
14. Baltimore City Deeds, WG 107:488 and WG 154:263.
15. Baltimore American, October 20, 1828. Also, Chancery Records, Liber B134:795-804, H.R.
16. Baltimore City Deeds, WG 202:105, 226.
17. Baltimore County Advocate, May 27, 1854, adv. for deer park. American Turf and Sporting Register, 2 (April 1830): 105, 130. Maryland Historical Magazine, 53 (September 1953): 245.
18. Baltimore City Deeds, TK 290:535.

CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 6, ITEM 8, PAGE 7 SCOTT-ANDREW-GARRISON
HOUSE

NOTES contd.

19. J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne, "Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys," James M. Stephens, Publisher, Baltimore, 1850.
20. Baltimore City Deeds, AWB 456:109, and Baltimore County Deeds, HMF 3:182.
21. G. M. Hopkins, Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland, Philadelphia, 1877.
22. Baltimore County Plat Books, WPC 7:188 (1925), and WPC 8:6, 45 (1926).
23. Baltimore County Deeds, WPC 610:354. Interview with Mrs. David W. Garrison, March 3, 1981.
24. Interview, March 3, 1981. B.C. Deeds, 3608:218.
25. Michael R. Farrell, Who Made All Our Street Cars Go? NRHS Publications (Baltimore 1973), p. 234.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCESSCOTT-ANDREW-GARRISON
HOUSE

Baltimore County Deeds, Wills, Court Records, both Equity and Chancery.

Baltimore American, October 20, 1828, adv.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 60.14**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Farm parcel bounded on west by Luthardt Road, on north by Carroll Island Road, on East by Seneca Park Road, on the south by waterfront subdivision lots of Seneca Park Beach. (Tax Map 91, Parcel P138).

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE NONE

COUNTY NONE

STATE

NONE

COUNTY

NONE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

John W. McGrain, Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning

DATE

April 2, 1981

STREET & NUMBER

401 Bosley Avenue

TELEPHONE

494-3495

CITY OR TOWN

Towson

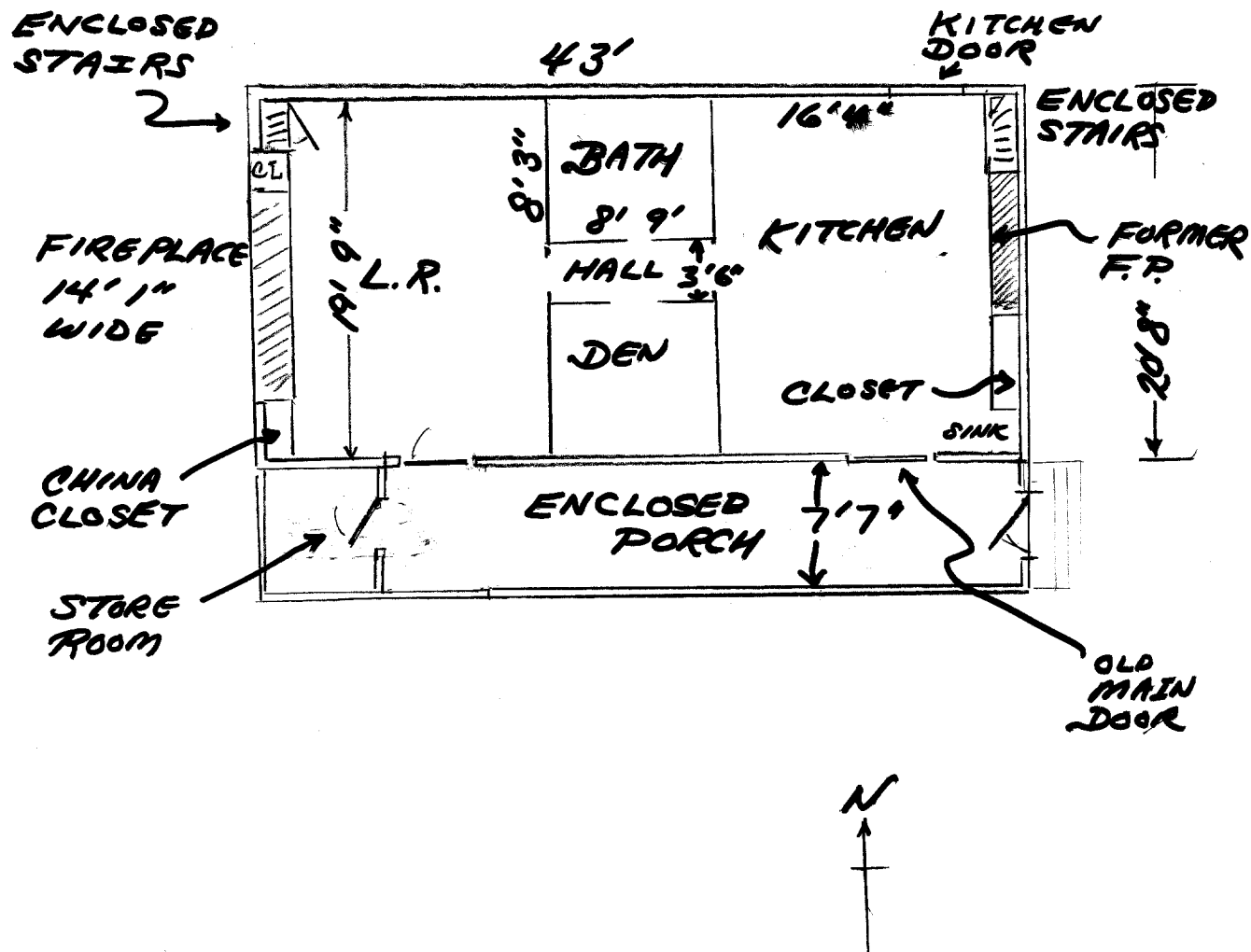
STATE

Maryland 21204

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE
(GARRISON HOUSE)

BA 18476

FLOOR PLAN



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA 1846
Property Plan
B.C. Photogrammetric Map NE-L-3
Scale: 1 INCH = 200 FEET

BA 1846



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA 1846
Portion of U.S.G.S. 7-5-Minute
Quad, MIDDLE RIVER, Maryland



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA-1846
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain May 26 1981
Neg. located at MHT
West end & main facade from SW
Photo 3 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE

BA-1846

Baltimore County, Maryland

John McGrain

May 26, 1981

Neg. located at MHT

West end & main (south) facade from SW

Photo 4 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE

BA-1846

Baltimore County, Maryland

John McGrain May 26 1981

Neg Located at MHT

South (main) facade & e. end fr. SE

Photo 1 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE

BA-1846

Baltimore County, Maryland

John McGrain May 26 1981

Neg Located at MHT

South (main) facade from south

Photo 2 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA 1846
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain May 26 1981
Neg. located at MHT
North (rear) facade from north
Photo 7 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA-1846

Baltimore County, Maryland

John McGrain May 26 1981

Neg. located at ,HT

North (rear) facade & W. end from NW

Photo 8 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE

BA 1846

Baltimore County, Maryland

John McGrain May 26 1981

Neg located at MHT

West end, rear of fireplace brickwork

Photo 5 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE

BA 1846

Baltimore County, Maryland

John McGrain

May 26 1981

Neg located at MHT

West end from SW

Photo 6 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA 1846
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain May 26 1981
Neg. located at MHT
East end and north (rear) facade
from NE
Photo 9 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA-1846

Baltimore County, Maryland

John McGrain May 26 1981

Neg. located at MHT

Living room: china closet & mantel

Photo 10 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA-1846
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain May 26, 1981
Neg. located at MHT
Living room: mantel
Photo 11 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA-1846
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain May 26, 1981
Neg. located at MHT
Living room: mantel, north closet,
 and paneling
Photo 12 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA-1846
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain May 26, 1981
Neg located at MHT
Living room: stairway door open
Photo 13 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA-1846
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain May 26, 1981
Neg. located at MHT
Kitchen: door to recessed stairs
Photo 14 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA-1846
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain May 26, 1981
Neg. located at MHT
Enclosed porch on south side
Photo 15 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA-1846
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain May 26, 1981
Neg. located at MHT
Attic: roofing plates (view thru
access panel)
Photo 16 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA-1846
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain May 26 1981
Neg. located at MHT
Attic: rafters viewed thru access
panel
Photo 17 of 18



SCOTT-ANDREW HOUSE BA-1846
Baltimore County, Maryland
John McGrain May 26 1981
Neg. located at MHT
Attic: rafters viewed thru access
panel
Photo 18 of 18